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W. W. WORKERS
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

Industrial Worker

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LUMBERWORKERS, BE MEN, NOT SLAVES!

Conditions Will Endure so Long as Men Lay Down Instead of Kicking; Organization is Lumberworkers' One Road to Power.

The conditions in the lumber-camps are pretty bad, as every logger knows. The quality of the food has greatly deteriorated, the number of fleas and bedbugs has increased and the hours are damnable long. In the sawmills, the hours are long and the pay is small. Two dollars a week is the average wage in a mill and has been for some time, also the cost of living has been soaring like a zeppelin. The sawmill slave sees this, but lies down to it instead of kicking. Both the lumberjack and the sawmill slave know they are exploited. They all are discontented, but they know not how to express their dissatisfaction. And so they will probably go on stewing in the juice of their discontent till they die the death of a slave. There is one way—and only one way, by which the serfs of the lumber-barons may gain some measure of freedom. There is only one way to better camp conditions and to raise wages and shorten hours. And that way is the way of ORGANIZATION! And many of the slaves of the lumber industry realize this. They see that the only way to defeat the lumber-barons is by the organization of the One Big Union of ALL workers in the lumber industry.

Some of them see and have acted accordingly, by joining the Union of their class, the Forest and Lumberworkers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. They have shown that they were sick of grumbling and wanted action.

But others are very slow about this. They delay joining the organization and so help to maintain the present evil conditions in the industry. Now, the time to organize has come. The fathers have delayed enough. They are needed! It is up to them to come in with us and strengthen our forces! Slaves of the camps and the mills! Have you become reconciled to your slavery? If you have, then you are dead, and we will have none of you. But if you have the manly blood to fight and hate slavery, then your place is within our ranks, fighting with us to perfect our great army of labor which will win for the working-class victory on victory.

Which do you want; servitude or manhood? There is only one way to freedom and better conditions; and that is ORGANIZATION! Might as well get in and start now. Let us have to fight it out some day. Lumber-camp and sawmill workers, organize, organize, organize!

—Charles Ashleigh.

IN A WORSE PRISON.

D. H. Haywood sends the "Industrial Worker" the following letter showing the splendid spirit of the imprisoned fighters the Steel Trust wishes to murder:

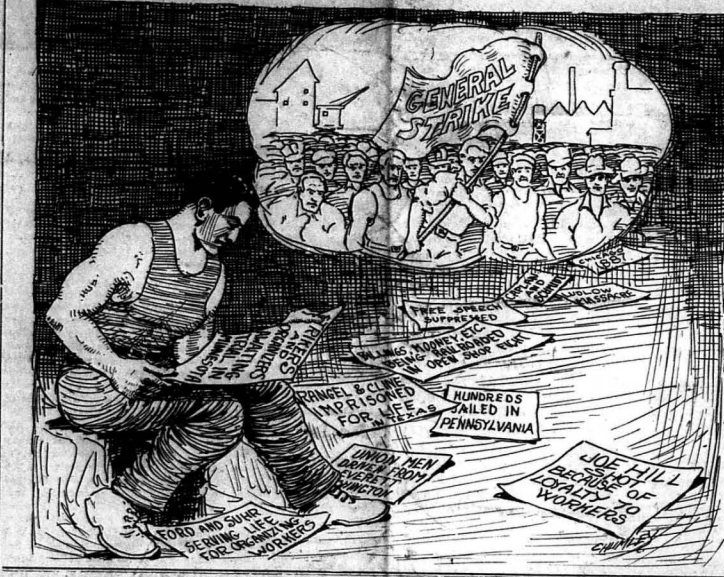
County Jail, Duluth, Minn., Oct. 18th. Bird Cage No. 18.

Dear Bill, I notice you are expected to speak at a meeting to be held in Pullman for our defense. This meeting has unusual interest for me, since I played football on the Pullman team in 1907. I only wish that the team, with all its followers could be present to hear you speak, not because of me or my fellow workers in jail here, but for the benefit of the football boys who are confined in a jail inferior to the one I now write these lines from. The team is composed of slaves mostly from the Pullman Shops where wages are low and football enthusiasm high, where the followers of the game point with pride to their football team as being the best of Pittsburgh, mainly for ever, recognizing that the wages paid the football devotees in the Pullman Shops are also the lowest paid West of Pittsburgh.

Yea, football enthusiasm runs high in Pullman and wages run low. If it were wonder that the Pullman Car Co. dearly love and encourage their football craved slaves! I know, Bill, you will show them a bigger man, where the team is Industrial Union men, where each and every worker can be a player in the One Big Union, training them selves for the great world's championship, (Industrial Democracy). That is the goal, not the only goal world training for.

I am like to be with you at Pullman, Bill, but since you have my best regards, with regards from Joe and Treaca, and the miners, I remain as ever, Yours for the I. W. W. SAM SCARLETT.

If strikes were not often with they would not often be begun.—John Swinton.



THE UNCONQUERABLE ANSWER TO THE PROSTITUTION OF JUSTICE

THOUGHT I. W. W. WOULD STEAL HIS PIGS.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—A farmer was coming in town with a load of pigs during the recent trouble with the I. W. W. On the way to town he was met by another rancher who told him that the I. W. W. members had been placed under arrest, and that they were tearing down the jail. Not having a gun, and with the pigs to deliver, the farmer sidestepped the principal streets and took a round-about way, as he thought that the members of the I. W. W. would steal his pigs.

This shows the crude ideas in regard to the I. W. W. that many of the ranchers here have. It is only natural that they should be ignorant of the I. W. W. and what it stands for, seeing that all the information in regard to the movement they receive is the misinformation distributed through the parasitical press. —N. K. Cook.

DORAN IN TACOMA.

A good meeting was held in the Tacoma Local's Hall last Sunday when Fellow Worker Doran gave his well-known "chart talk." This is rather a novelty in propaganda, as Doran proves the absolute necessity of industrial unionism by means of chalk-marks on a black-board. Tacoma is doing pretty well just now; last Monday thirty-two longshoremen were lined up. A hurry-up call had to be sent to Seattle for more cards and due-stamps. If we all work together on the Pacific Coast, the waterfront, from British Columbia to Mexico will be ours.

LUMBER WORKERS NEEDED IN BEND, OREGON.

Bend, Ore.—There is at present a lot of building being done here with the wages for labor running from a minimum of \$27.5 a day of 8 to 9 hours. There are two saw mills, a shag and door factory and a box factory here. There is also a logging camp in which the minimum wage is \$25.0 a day. Much of the work, such as falling and bucking, is being done by piece work and men who work hard can make what is considered good wages under the general conditions of slavery.

These camps are just starting into some of the biggest and best pine timber in the United States and they should be colonized by the members of the I. W. W. There are no hills to climb, the winter is not severe and this town is at the end of two railroads. Yes, it can be done! I would like to hear from some of the Coast lumberjacks so that we could figure out a method of getting recruits. Write M. J. P., care of the Secretary of the Forest and Lumberworkers, Local No. 432, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.

Domestic Workers Local 113, Denver Colorado, will hold a masquerade ball on November 17th, at 1747 1/2 Arapahoe St. Tickets are on sale at the headquarters of the Domestic Workers, 404 Charles Building.

BIG OPPORTUNITY AT BIMIDJI.

Bimidji, Minn.—The I. W. W. has one of the best halls anywhere in the middle West here now. The lumberjack is for organization far more strongly than last year owing to the great progress made in the harvest campaign and on the Iron Range. The want the conditions changed for the better, but they do not know how to achieve this. It is the mission of the I. W. W. to tell them of the power of organization. Men are wanted in this territory as never before in the camps and mills. Many of the mill workers have left here to go to work in the factories of the East and the lumber mills are facing a shortage of help which they richly deserve, considering the manner in which they have abused and robbed their workers in the past.

Forty dollars a month is low here now for loggers and the prospects are that we will be able to get \$65 a month this winter, if the workers who are interested do their share. There is also considerable work being done here on state roads. —Jack Beaton.

A BOOST FOR I. W. W. BRAND SHOES.

"Industrial Worker"—It is with pleasure I write you of my satisfaction with your wooden shoes. For many years I used other makes—and how I suffered! What a snarl they were to my feet, as they are yet for many others; how their promise of progress proved a delusion and their rottenness and inefficiency left me even deeper embedded in despair. Deluded by promises of improvement, I endeavored to ignore the rottenness of the I. W. W. brand, which, providing fast belts for the manufacturers and agents, left me stranded when the inevitable rapid integration set in. But enough of past troubles.

For some time now I have been wearing your wooden shoes, and am delighted with them, for, though a man of few inches, your shoe seems to elevate me, and make me feel the equal of any millionaire on earth. When it becomes necessary to kick an obstacle aside—your wooden shoe is the article to do it with. I feel I will now make some progress towards the goal that has so long eluded me, and if I fall in accomplishing this for my fellows, I am at least sure of personal satisfaction. I intend to remain a life-long wearer of the only shoe of any use to the worker.

FROM IDAHO SPUD FIELDS.

Ashlea, Idaho.—Spud picking started around Idaho Falls and Blackfoot, October 1st. The farmers are paying \$5 cents a sack and board for spud pickers and 50 cents a ton for beet toppers. Men are scarce and the workers are independent. This work will last until November and all foot-loose rebels coming this way should stop over and help in the work of agitation and education.—Chas. Carson.

WENATCHEE TO HOLD MEETINGS FOR PRISONERS.

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The members in this locality have decided to hold two big meetings in this new I. W. W. territory for the benefit of the prisoners now in Duluth for fighting for the workers. These meetings will do much to crystallize the sentiment here and develop solidarity in the only way in which solidarity can be developed, through organization. The first of these meetings will be at Cashmere, Saturday, October 28th, beginning at 8:15 p. m. The second meeting will be held at Wenatchee on Sunday, October 29th at 2 p. m. Charles Ashleigh will be the principal speaker at both meetings.

The work of organization is being carried on with wonderful efficiency and 30 new members have been lined up the past week. This week the fellow workers say they will double that number.

ROY A. BROWN.

WAREHOUSE WORKERS STRIKE.

ZILLAH, Wash.—Labor is scarce in this territory. The apples are ripening fast and the warehouses are filled with them. The workers have shown the good judgement to go on strike for better money under the open port conditions; and they are striking for 35 cents an hour. Two warehouses have set tled at the new scale and more are expected to settle soon, as under the conditions they will have to give in or lose thousands of boxes of apples. Some of the farmers are hauling their fruit back home owing to the strike.

The Commercial Club had a meeting last night. We have not been able to get any information as yet on what action they have taken. They would probably advocate the use of pick handles against the strikers except for the inglorious failure the citizens of North Yakima made against the I. W. W. with this weapon.

OREGON LUMBERWORKERS WILL HOLD CONFERENCE.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland Local I. W. W. is going to hold a big Forest and Lumberworkers conference on Tuesday, December 25th. This meeting will do much to crystallize the sentiment for organization in the lumber industry, and will outline a method of forming a constructive players ex job action in this industry in the state of Oregon.

We have at the present time a large number of delegates working in this industry and more are needed to carry on agitation in the immense lumber territory which will have to be covered in this state.

—Harry Lloyd.

If strikes were always, or nearly always, defeated, there would be very few strikes anywhere.—John Swinton.

WORKERS REFUSE TO FEED SCABS

Everett Culinary Workers Force Boss Not to Feed Scab Longshoremen; Go Hungry till Bunk-Ship is Brought from Tacoma.

The following extract from the labor-baiting rag, the Everett Tribune, speaks for itself. It is pleasing to hear that among the A. F. of L. members there is sometimes a recognition of the idea of solidarity—class, not "craft" solidarity—if the latter can be called solidarity:

One hundred and ten stevedores, brought into Everett Tuesday to load the steamer Caticue, found as much trouble in getting food and lodging as if they had been shipwrecked on a barren island. They were strangers in a strange town. They had been working hard, were hungry and tired; they wanted food and a place to sleep. They had the money to purchase those essentials, but everywhere they turned they found the same obstacle, and so they went back to steamer Caticue and there waited for their bunk barge to be towed up from Tacoma.

It was because the unions objected to their work. The steamer Caticue reached Everett, Tuesday morning to take on 1,400,000 feet of lumber from the Clark-Nickerson, the Perry-Baker and the Canyon mills. Before it reached Everett the local stevedoring union was asked if they wanted the job. They refused it on the ground that the lumber stevedores were "unfair" as the only other recourse, the Caticue brought along the 110 men needed for the job.

These men were taken to the Bayview hotel, rooms were secured for them and they ate lunch there, and went back to work. But two hours after the last man had been fed a delegate from the Cook & Walters' Union waited on F. B. Wolven, Manager of the Bayview, and informed him that he must immediately oust his 110 guests. Manager Wolven very generously inquired the reasons. The men were to stay there three days and their profit from them was not to be seized at.

"They're 'scabs' and when you're feedin' em you're hurting the cause. Kick 'em, or out go your cooks and waiters and on the blacklist you go," was the answer.

Not wishing to lose his help, Wolven notified the men that he could no longer feed them.

Efforts were made to house and feed the men elsewhere but the same obstacle was encountered so the men were forced to go back to the steamer and there await the coming of their bunk. It was not until 6 o'clock Wednesday that the barge arrived. And now they are in the barge, eating food bought in Seattle, where they will take their \$2,000 or more earnings when their job is ended.

SOME NEEDS OF I. W. W.

The coming convention will probably make some good changes in the constitution and thrash out some important questions.

But I think a conference of the organizers could organize the organizers and mobilize the executive ability of the I. W. W.

We need a list of addresses of all the active members, organizers, speakers, delegates, secretaries, writers, etc. In case of another strike like the Iron Range strike the first organizer should be accompanied by a financial secretary-treasurer, appointed by the general secretary-treasurer, to be the personal representative of the general office of the I. W. W. He should handle strike, defense, and organization funds, keep separate accounts. Thus receipts and expenditures would be handled by one responsible person, and it would be easy to make out a financial report. If the authorities are hostile he should move to the nearest town to the war zone. Of course if it is a strike where the I. W. W. has been organized about five years the members can handle it themselves.

Some of the organizers should be agitators and speakers—some should be business organizers. Our press should have a correspondent.

The editors of our papers could get together, form a Press Association, and keep a man in the field who would take his orders from the papers and not from the general organizer.

Where the strike committee does not act, a conference of organizers in the strike should get together, and the majority rule if the minority cannot sanction the action of the majority and find it impossible to work with them, they should be allowed to withdraw.

Let constructive work be the slogan of all live wires!

JOHN PANCHER.

J. Edstrom is asked to call at Minneapolis headquarters for important mail on the meeting of the A. W. O. convention.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
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Joe J. Ester General Officer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
M. J. Welch, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly, F. H. Little.

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Need of Education.

CAPITALISM stands for industrial despotism. The I. W. W. stands for industrial democracy. When the workers of the world realize the full truth and meaning of these two statements industrial despotism will be doomed and on the ruins of the slavery of the past will rise the nobler structure of the workers' commonwealth. To uphold capitalism one must be either a beneficiary of the present industrial despotism, one of the despots, or its victim needing education on his function under the present system.

Educated to a realization of his enslaved condition in modern industry, the worker will always become the enemy of industrial slavery. Workers kiss their shackles only because they do not know they are shackles.

The power that now rules the world is not so much the power of the capitalist class as the power of the working class used against themselves. When the workers have been sufficiently educated to refuse to be used to hold all workers in slavery the present system will be doomed. For example, without the scabs, union, amateur and professional, all strikes would be won. Only the workers defeat the workers during strike periods. Even a scab, educated to the fact he had more to gain than helping other slaves to emancipation than thru helping the masters, would become a fighter for, instead of against, labor. Examples of this are common in American labor history.

The working class must be educated to the meaning and importance of the gigantic struggles of the workers in the class wars that are at present waging. The workers must be educated to see strikes, not as detached uprisings, but as parts of a vast, world-wide, unceasing, forward urge of the workers towards emancipation. They must see that in every strike the entire working class is on trial, whether the strikers realize it or not. A victory for the strikers is always a victory for the entire working class, and defeat for the strikers is defeat for the entire working class, except that from each strike they learn to improve their weapons of warfare and increase their fighting power for further battles. The workers must learn that the greatest fact in the labor movement of the world is condensed in the fighting motto of the I. W. W., "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Pessimists at times get discouraged with the immensity of the I. W. W.'s mission of education. They forget that they are themselves the product of modern industrial conditions; that the same conditions which made them rebel against their slavery, when they understood them, will also force others to the same rebellion. A thinking slave will finally, of necessity, rebel against industrial despotism.

Educate the workers and they will organize. Education is the key to organization. The workers, understanding their slavery and realizing their power in industry, will use their industrial power to destroy slavery.

Only Beginning to Fight.

ON the Canadian Northern there was a worker called Blackie Macdonald. One day he got into a fight with another worker who was proud of his reputation as a slugger. Blackie was knocked down seven successive times. Instead of getting up, as those who were watching the fight expected, Blackie took off his coat, and said: "I guess I'll have to start fighting."

This has been the way with the I. W. W. for the past eleven years.

In the beginning the bosses just smiled at the new organization. They said: "We'll knock them out once and that will be the end of it." But each time the I. W. W. has come back stronger than before.

For years the master looked down on the migratory worker; they called them bums, because they had been able to abuse and exploit them. They made them bums, and despised the things they had made.

Unexpressed in the hearts of many of the migratory workers—the product of abuse and enslavement—was a hatred for their masters and a hopelessness of ever being able to achieve for themselves anything better or higher than their desperate lot. They hated the masters for the fact that their condition denied them a home, while the hogs had houses and the horses were well fed. They saw themselves abused, scorned and out-

raged in a country where there were societies for the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals.

Finally those who had been thinking, the unsubmitive, were ready for rebellion. To this cream of the migratory workers of America the propaganda of the I. W. W. was an evangel of hope.

In the long annals of human struggle there is not another story of so small a number throwing the gauntlet to odds so overwhelming. On one side was the power of law, the club of the policeman, the bayonet of the soldier, the robe of the priest, the gown of the judge, the power of limitless gold, the myriad hosts of capitalism which had dominated the world for centuries and conquered for its own all the nations of the earth. On the other side was a minority of the migratory workers, ill clad, homeless, disinherited.

In this apparently unequal battle it would have been natural to expect the few who rebelled to be demolished before the massed army of the vastest power in history. But they are still fighting and still unvanquished. Every method for repression and enslavement has been used against them—and used in vain.

The secret is that the I. W. W. members are fighters to the last man. There is in I. W. W. principles nothing that can appeal to cowards. The members of the I. W. W. do not know when they are licked. They are always only just beginning to fight.

A Craft Union Mix-up.

A RECENT case tried before the membership of the Seattle I. L. A. would seem to prove the danger of belonging to two craft unions at the same time. "Brother" Newman belonged to the Seattle I. L. A. After the I. L. A. members went back to work in June, Newman went to work as a sailor on the "Ravilla" and joined the Seamen's Union. Before going to work on the "Ravilla," Newman had been given the consent of the strike committee. When he got back to Seattle on this boat the bosses had decided they had recruited a sufficient number of scabs; and the longshoremen were again on strike. As a sailor he helped discharge 250 cases of salmon on the Pacific Coast Steamship docks. The union sailors had been doing this kind of work during the entire strike on all the struck docks; and as a member of the Sailors Union Newman was a good union man.

The strike committee of the I. L. A., however, fined him \$100.00 for scabbing. Afterwards, on second thought, they perceived that if Newman was a scab all other members of the seamen were also scabbing, and the fine was remitted. It would not do to call their "brother" members in the Seamen's Union scabs, and the members of the I. L. A. remitted the fine, thus declaring that a scab is not a scab when he has a card from an affiliated union giving him that authority. Preposterous! Of course Brother Newman had not scabbed! Did he not have two union cards to prove that he was a good union man?

Most of the members of the Seattle I. L. A. are not surprised at the tangle. What is the use of having A. F. of L. cards if they do not give their holder some rights?

Brother Newman was true to the principles of the A. F. of L., and it would have been inconsistent for an A. F. of L. union to fine him for loyalty to the type of unionism of which he was a double member.

Peace-Lovers or Murder-Lovers?

WE hear often from the ignoramus who says the United States is a nation of peace-lovers.

This is now more than at any time in the history of this nation a most colossal lie. Government statistics say that out of every dollar received by the federal government sixty-three cents are spent for militarism. This is by far the greatest appropriation made by the congress of the United States. Next below it are the disbursements for the improvement of rivers and harbors—a miserly five cents out of each dollar. The Panama Canal is costing only three cents out of each dollar.

The "peaceful" United States is spending more for militarism this year than any of the nations of Europe have ever spent for this purpose in time of peace. Those who deplore the militarism of the nations of Europe, which, added to the struggle—for-trade instinct in capitalism, caused the war, do not see the menace of American militarism.

The dove of peace is a poor insurance risk in a nation which spends over half the national income to feed the serpent of militarism. The legislators of America are not peace-but murder-lovers.

The Cause of Crime.

EVERY crime is a necessary product. The seeds were all sown, the land thoroughly plowed, the crop well attended to and carefully harvested. Every crime is born of necessity. If you want less crime you must change the conditions. Poverty makes crime. Want, rage, crusts, misfortune—all these awaken the wild beast in man.

It is not possible that tyranny of governments, the injustice of nations, the fierceness of what is called the law, produces in the individual a tendency in the same direction.

—Robert G. Ingersoll.

"Lunatics Never Organize."

A VISITOR was being shown over a lunatic asylum. "Do you ever have any other with the patients?" he asked. "Oh, yes; sometimes one of them will get troublesome." "What would you do if the whole lot got troublesome at once—if they organized a revolt?"

The warden smiled. "We haven't any fear of that," he said, "lunatics never organize."

It is merely necessary to state that all lunatics are not in the insane asylums.

These two facts considered as one cause lead to many results, all of them detrimental to the working class.

NO ROMANCE ON BORDER.

The romance has worn thin for the soldiers on the Mexican border. While the masters who sent these workers to the border to revolutionize the book-lazy bought with the destitution of the workers, those dependent on the National Guardsman are in the city hospital and in other ways objects of charity. They have not been paid the small pitance Uncle Sam generally pays for patriots.

I. W. W. propaganda could not do so much to make these men realize they are up against a skin game as Uncle Sam is doing. The story is told graphically in and between the lines of the following from the Los Angeles Examiner: California has some 100,000 Mexicans in Mexico but according to this Hearst paper the men who are fighting for Hearst and other capitalists for \$15 a month, and who are not getting the \$15 are dissatisfied with their penance.

The Examiner's staff correspondent says: "NOGALES, Ariz. A good deal of criticism is being leveled at the supply department of the army by militia officers and some regular officers as well. Quartermaster officers here reply that they have been doing as well as possible under the circumstances."

Much of dissatisfaction seems to arise from the fact that most of the troops have not been in the Federal service for more than two months and have not been paid.

Very few of the men have had any money in their pockets for weeks. To some it has meant great privation, and to many hardships and heart anguish for those dependent upon them.

Have to Wait Weeks for Pay.

The soldiers say that \$15 a month isn't much money, but when they have to wait two or three weeks to get it, it looks like a whole lot. Many had no time to arrange their personal affairs when they were ordered to mobilize, and every mail brings in heaps of letters telling pitiful stories of the brave efforts of families to view the situation in the light of duty and get along as best they can.

An Idaho infantryman received word yesterday that his baby had been taken away from his wife by the authorities because she was unable to care for it properly. A boy who had been in the cavalry has been informed that his mother, of whom he is the sole support, has been taken to the County Hospital. A soldier in the Fifth infantry received a letter from his wife in Oakland, saying that she had sold the furniture, pawned all her jewelry, and it is at the extreme of her resources to buy food.

One member of the Seventh infantry is trying to get discharged to go back to his aged parents in Los Angeles. His mother is in the County Hospital, and his father is too crippled to do the housework. He has affidavits to prove that they are destitute, but so far he has received no action on his application. These are a few typical cases, of which there are hundreds. And these are circumstances a delay of a month in the soldier's pay of \$15, and his discontent is unconcealed.

There is not much romance in the work the soldiers have to do here. Fatigue duty has formed a considerable part of it—digging ditches, hauling supplies, building sheds, and then moving them to some other site. So far, the artillerymen have not been able to do any artillery drill, and the cavalry are still dismounted.

It is planned to send the California infantry for a month's maneuvers, September 10. One regiment at a time will be on the target range at Fort Huachuca, and the other two regiments will be employed in working out military problems and exercises in the country between there and Tucson.

WAGES TOO SMALL.

Pasted on the window of a second-hand book store was the sign, "Porter wanted," and within the window, against a stack of books, the placard, "Dickens works all this book for \$3." A passerby, out of work, read first one and then the other, scratched his head and remarked grimly, "Dickens may take the job. He can work all the week for \$3 if he wants to, but I'm a union man, and won't touch it. You'd better stick to Dickens."

THE HATRED IS MUTUAL.

In a personal letter Archie R. Sinclair says: "When one thinks of the fighters we both know it makes the blood flow a little faster and puts new fighting spirit in a fellow." I agree with you thoroughly that the Worker should print the most radical stuff that comes in, as then, and then only, will it be the voice of the Revolutionary I. W. W. We can never hope to make the boss love us, so long as we advocate the economic freedom of the proletariat, so what is the use of trying to hide our hatred and contempt for the boss class?

GLAD HAND FOR CONVENTION CROWD

Chicago Local 85-2 will extend the glad hand to delegates and visitors during convention week.

The "Couch" Convention Hall has been arranged. Pleasant and sociably will have their place with the week's business. This Convention Hall will be quite an event, as a large and interesting program is already assured.

All who can should be in Chicago convention week.

THE RETURN OF KARL MARX.

By PHIL ENGLE

It was at a meeting of the Podunk Opera Club, and the Rev. Goddard Doolittle was speaking on "Working Class Ideals."

"The objection I have to the I. W. W. is this: that they are always talking about picketing, and that they are sickening to picket strikers and read nothing but accounts of strikes for shorter hours and more pay. It strikes them that they even mention any of the beauties of the coming society. Their writers and speakers are forever harping on shorter hours, wages, more pay, more pay, more pay, never picture to us how things will be run under Socialism." The reverend gentleman continued in this strain for almost an hour and a half.

When the meeting was thrown open for discussion, a man with a heavy beard and long hair arose and asked for the floor. He was granted that privilege. He then said: "I—O—B—spells JOE." Joe is a little word with a big period (a period of industrial depression).

"Joe means life. He that talks about job, talks about life."

"For a job women sell their manhood. For a job women sell their womanhood."

"When a worker has a job, he has the right to live. Without a job a worker has no 'right' excuse for existing. The class that controls jobs, controls our lives. So I repeat, when we are speaking about jobs we are discussing the 'Problems of Life.' You may discuss 'Birth Control,' 'Free Love,' 'Politics,' and anything from 'Atheism' to the 'Second Coming of Christ,' and the employing class don't care. But the moment you take up the 'Job' question and talk about 'Shorter Hours' and 'More Pay,' and begin to organize to get them, you have a fight on your hands. Ideals are fine thing. But can you speak to underpaid and overworked people about the so-called spiritual things, such as 'Art,' 'Science,' 'Literature,' etc., till you have bettered their material condition? What good can come of speaking to a slave of the Steel Trust who is working twelve hours a day, and seven days a week for a mere pittance, about the 'Beauties of the Coming Society,' or of trying to prove to a dishwasher that under Socialism he will have a board, that under Socialism dishes will be washed by machinery? Why waste time trying to explain to an underpaid slave under Socialism we would decide who would marry the bearded lady by taking a referendum vote?"

"So, I say to the workers: 'get together in One Big Union and fight for shorter hours and more wages.' When we work eight hours instead of ten and twelve we will have more time to read and dream about the future society. While it may be very nice to dream about how things will be done under Socialism, it is far more important to better our conditions under capitalism. The more we get, the more we want. That is human nature. After we have an 8-hour day, we will strive for a six-hour day, and after that, if we have the power, we may establish a four-hour day, and so on."

"The boss will have to go to work," cried an I. W. W. man from the rear of the hall. "And that will be Socialism," answered the speaker. "The kind of Socialism that I fought for and suffered to establish; not the bogus-made-in-Milwaukee brand."

"Who are you?" inquired a man in the audience. "I am Karl Marx, at your service, or rather at the service of the working class," answered the speaker.

THE GOD FROM THE MACHINE.

By ALLAN UPDEGRAFF.

I worked underwear; I sew on lace—you know? One hundred sixty a day. One dollar—I ain't slow! I think about my pay. And never raise my head; I work, work, work, all day Till my back's like it's dead. I'm just like my machine: I'm nothing but a sew. I don't think what things mean; The work's the same, I don't know. No talk, no raise my head, I'm 'frail I might be fired. I go straight home to bed. I can't eat, I'm so tired. Then "Strike!" some one yells loud. I'm 'frail to stay—or leave.

I sneak in with the crowd, I sneaky little slave. Down all those stairs we run. I hear such things, such talk! We go out in the sun, And picket on the walk. Me, I talk too, I'm grand! I raise my head up high, I hold by Yett's hand. And look our boss in eye! I think, I read much things. I'm no more black old mole: I feel like I had wings! I know I got a soul!

SEATTLE SMOKER SUCCESSFUL.

The first Smoker of the season, held last Saturday night by the Seattle locals, was an unqualified success. The tickets were all sold and the hall filled. There were refreshments, games, served by expert waiters. The boxing resulted in four draws, one decision and a knock-out. The vaudeville program was also much appreciated. The seventy dollars realized will be divided between the organization and the Everett Free Speech fund.

LABOR PHILOSOPHY

GOMPER

Samuel Gompers said that companies could be made the great material advantage, which would be the establishment of the great impetus toward real efficiency in such a way that they are likely that they are likely to grant it. Such a statement uttered by the largest labor union officer, surely Sammy never make such a statement, saying the game both a politician.

Methods that Sammy uses in other words, he is the good side of the coin. He is sure that he is sure to get the social side of the same time keeping the same F. of L. and his F. of L. telling them to forcing their demands.

Gompers does not tell it great railroad companies, which cannot see anything union cutting and profits for this purpose; if the railroad is not a private gain is their law. The railroads are not a labor workers; they are a labor magistrates.

The sooner Sammy Gou and the Brotherhoods can realize this, the better organized capital in their industry, will not be anything except through anything except through. Those concessions we are few—were paid for it with the red blood shed by organized capital to keep the worker. Capital and labor—in time are nothing in common. They are directly opposed. Capitalism can remain as keeping labor under its boot and captures economic capital can be brought. Great material, moral and the establishment of the eight hour day of labor's effectively strike. It never can be a way by the A. F. of L. with Sammy Gompers by his machine. The One Big Union within the A. F. of L. Gompers machine will not work of industrial power.

Wait Till Sugar Coming back to the railroad worker should not be action of the President's politicians acted as they be railroad workers were actors in that industry; it said the power to demand they refuse to let the differences with the President may think the workers into believing a railroad strike. The in fact unions do not fall the first place, the eight hour put into effect until it then to be investigate appointed by the Interstate Commission. The period of it is the law a fair test. It is an appointment by a Commission can be influence corporations. Before that Wilson will have been of a Supreme Court of Commerce. A profitable decision decision as class legislative cooperative. As a political law is wonder if the worker in economic justice it is a will. Today the railroad strike.

The workers will not be a political and political labor is the essence of the great American Capital is useless unless it is merely accumulated. Of what use is the oil mine that is closed; and that lies in the yards? To be productive—the most to scabs, gunmen, and militia. Labor is the world. Labor makes the world. Labor makes the world, because of its ignorance can make the world realizes its power, if those a class and expend their money to benefit to society.

Wake up, Sammy, old boy, and junk up your workers organize as a class union, will labor be able to stand then only, will demand where now it beg

IMPORTANT!—Nils H. I. ed to communicate. He is in Seattle, Wash. Box 85, N. I.

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GRAFF.

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LABOR PHILOSOPHY A LA GOMPERS.

Samuel Gompers said: "If the rail-
road companies could be brought to under-
stand the great material, moral and social
advantages which would inevitably result
from the establishment of the eight-hour day,
the great impetus which it would give
to the efficiency and careful work-
ing necessary in such an occupation, it is
highly likely that they would have to be
forced into granting it."

Such a statement uttered by the chief offi-
cer of the largest labor union in America
is one that he is entirely unfitted to utter.
Surely Sammy's mentality is fail-
ing him in his advancing years or he would
never make such a statement. Perhaps he is
playing the game both as a labor fakir and
a politician.

He thinks that Sammy sitteth astride the
world in other words, he wants to keep on
the good side of the capitalists by telling
them that he is sure the capitalists do
not realize the social advantage they cause
by granting the demand of the workers
the same time keeping on the good side
of the A. F. of L. and his salary of \$75,000
a year by telling them they are justified in
ignoring their demands.

Gompers does not tell the workers that the
railroad companies, and other monop-
olies, cannot see anything but dividends,
and cutting and profits. They are insti-
tuted for this purpose; for them to see any-
thing else would be foolish and inconsistent.
He gains his end by the use of the words
that the workers are not incorporated for the
good of the workers; they are incorporated for
the good of magnates.

The sooner Sammy Gompers and the chiefs
of the Brotherhoods and the railroad work-
ers realize this, the better for all workers.
Organized labor, the railroad workers, and
the industry, will not concede the work-
ers anything except through struggle. Labor
will have to fight for every concession.
These concessions we now enjoy—and they
are few—were paid for by the struggles and
the use of the blood of many a martyr
and organized capital in its deadly mur-
der to keep the workers in slavery.

Capital and labor—in the common usage—
are nothing in common and never can have.
They are directly opposed to each other.
Capitalism can remain and succeed only by
keeping labor under its economic control;
labor can only succeed when it organizes
and captures economic control. Organized
capital can be brought to understand "the
great material, moral and social advantages
which would inevitably result from the
establishment of the eight-hour day," only by
the use of labor's effective weapon—the gen-
eral strike. It never can be distressed in
the least by the A. F. of L.

When Sammy Gompers is retarding labor,
as he is by his rantings and with his
organ, the One Big Union idea is increas-
ing within the A. F. of L. Some day the
Gompers machine will occupy a place on the
heap of industrial progress.

Wait Till Sugar Dissolves.

Coming back to the railroad situation, the
railroad worker should not be misled by the
statements of the President and Congress. The
politicians acted as they did only because
the railroad workers were united and on the
A. F. of L. They were and are the controlling
force in that industry; they, in themselves,
will refuse to let vote-getters settle
their differences with the workers. The
President may think he has fooled all the
workers into believing he has settled the
railroad strike. The industrialists in the
house do not fall for such bunk. In the
first place, the eight-hour day has been
put into effect until January 1, 1917. It
then to be investigated by a committee
appointed by the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission. The period of trial is too short to
let the law a fair amount of judges will be
appointed by a Commission whose mem-
bership can be influenced by the railroad
corporations. Before this time President
Wilson will have been elected or defeated.
The Supreme Court of capitalism will pass
its inflexible decision declaring it unconsti-
tutional as class legislation, thus making it
operative. As a political vote-giver the
railroad law is a wonderfully effective; as
an aid to the worker in his fight towards
economic justice it is a sugar-coated soap
stone.

Today the railroaders are tasting the
fruit.

The workers will not need the aid of labor
and political quacks when they see
that labor is the essence of all things; yes,
even of the great American God, Capital.
Capital is useless unless it can exploit labor.
It is merely accumulated labor power.

What use is the oil well that is capped;
what use is the mine that is abandoned;
what use is the closed; and the rolling stock
that lies in the yards? To keep capital from
its production—on the job—the masters
must to scabs, gunmen, strikebreakers and
militia. Labor is the great potent factor
in the world. Labor made the world what
it is. Labor makes the world miserable as
it is because of its ignorance of its power.
Labor can make the world delightful if it
uses its power, if those who labor unite
and expend their labor only when they
are to be benefited by it.

Wake up, Sammy, old boy, pass up the po-
tential bunk and junk organization; let the
workers organize as a class. Then, and then
only, will labor be able to claim its own.
Then, and only, will labor be able to
stand where it belongs.

—Tom Phillips.

IMPORTANT!—Nils H. Hanson is request-
ing to communicate immediately with Char-
les Ashleigh, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seat-
tle, Wash.

BRIGANDAGE.

By SCOTT NEARING.

The past months of uncertainty and alarm
have called for an onslaught of stories
about brigandage in Mexico. Perhaps it
might be fairer to say that the cleverly
handled stories of brigandage in Mexico
were the cause of a vast amount of uncer-
tainty and alarm. Be that as it may, the read-
ers of newspapers and magazines have been
overwhelmed with a mass of convincing tes-
timony to the utter lawlessness of Mexico—
particularly that part lying near the Rio
Grande.

The army of the United States is being
used to suppress Mexican brigandage—steal-
ing, robbing, burning, assaulting, and occa-
sionally murdering. These things are very
dreadful—IN MEXICO; How about them
IN THE UNITED STATES?

Yes, there is more brigandage in the
United States than the most optimistic of
the Mexican brigands ever dreamed of in the
wildest flights of his imagination. All over
the country, from coast to coast, the thief,
burglar, pimp and gun-man are recognized
and accepted as part of our civilization.
Take a city like Chicago, with a population
of about two million and a half—a center of
the railroad companies, and other monop-
olies—industry, finance, education, reli-
gious activity—examine the evidence of
brigandage printed in the Annual Report of
the Police Department for the year 1915.

The Chicago police report that in 1915
there were 5,331 persons who were
actively engaged for the most part in taking
care of various offenses against the law and
order of the community. Apparently the
force had a busy year, for it arrested 7,796
single men, 6,275 married men, 507 single wo-
men and 208 married women, in all 15,266 per-
sons for felonies. At the same time 106,428
persons were arrested for misdemeanors. This
makes a total number of arrests for the
year of 121,714, or one arrest for each 20
persons living in the city in 1915.

The courts of Chicago were also busy for
during the year, the municipal and criminal
courts convicted 4,739 persons of felonies,
and 42,248 persons of misdemeanors. The
total number of crimes is too long to set down
here, but it is interesting to note that there
were 2,692 convictions for larceny, 436 con-
victions for burglary, 245 convictions for
robbery, 22 convictions for rape, and 66 con-
victions for murder or attempt to commit
murder. The same time the municipal and
criminal courts were 208 convictions for as-
sault with a deadly weapon, and 496 convic-
tions for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

The police report contains a record of 77
promoted murders in the year 1915, and 168
cases of manslaughter and homicide. The
murders are catalogued under these heads—
"Shooting," "stabbing," "assaulting," "strang-
ling," and "cutting throat."

The record here again covers the life
of a city under normal conditions. The peo-
ple of Chicago are not suffering the distur-
bing effects of the political and social revolution
which has convulsed Mexico during the past
few years of peace and unusually abundant
prosperity, reports 121,714 arrests and 46,989
convictions for every crime in the catalogue.
Thieving, burglary, assault and even murder
are matters of every day concern. In com-
parison with every other large city in the
United States, Chicago maintains a standing
army of police because of the certainty that
these crimes will be constantly committed.

Thieving, burglary, robbery, assault, murder
and other forms of brigandage are a part of
the every-day experience of the Twentieth
Century American City.

Does the telling of these facts occasion any
particular excitement in Chicago or else-
where? Do you find the Chicago papers or
any other papers headlined with the words—
"REIGN OF TERROR IN CHICAGO—
Robberies, Assaults, Murders Occurring Daily."
—Citizens' Force Vigilance Committee and
Call on Governor for Militia? Of course
not. The record here again covers the life of
the American city, as is accustomed to this
sort of thing that it can dismiss it with a few
lines in an obscure corner of the paper and
devote its "scarce head" energies to restoring
law and order in barbarous Mexico.

SCHMIDT THANKS MEMBERSHIP.

I wish to thank all members of the I. W.
W. in fact that I am grateful for their
imprisonment in Aberdeen, S. D.

The incident for which I spent one year
in prison was simply a case of self-defense.
I feel my actions were justified. On October
19th, 1915, I was brought to trial; the
verdict was one of acquittal and two for
conviction. The prosecution wished to con-
tinue their persecution in the interests of
the bosses and my case was to come up again
in October, 1916. The state had no witnesses
and I was released on October 3rd, and im-
mediately left for Minneapolis.

Sweeter than my freedom was the wel-
come extended me by my fellow workers.
Now that I am free, I will again take the
work of helping build up the One Big Union.
—James Schmidt.

WANTED: A. E. WILLIAMS.

Editor, "Industrial Worker"—I am writ-
ing for help in locating my friend A. E.
Williams. He is a blacksmith by trade, has
light brown curly hair, large blue eyes and
is about six feet tall.

"A FLARE FROM STEADY FIRE."

Under various headings the following has
been used by a number of the capitalist pa-
pers. We reprint as it shows a dawning feel-
ing of the future finding its way into the papers
of the bosses:

WHEATLEY HILLS, Long Island, Oct.
18th.—Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram will cross the
bridge, established by police to keep her
from helping the Bayonne oil strikers or she'll
know the reason why.

And that within 24 hours. She said so at
her home here today.

"The ridiculous ninny has established a
deadline against me at Ave. E. I understand.
I am forbidden to enter the street zone and I
understand I shall be arrested if I go there.
However, I have a right to go there, and I'm
going."

"My only object in going to Bayonne in the
first place was to shame the authorities and
stop further bloodshed. They don't want
me. I have a right to go there, and I'm
going."

"They are poor men with families who have
grown desperate in their struggle to live on
\$1.50 a day. The only response they get to
their protest is a barking command from 'over-
seers':

"Get back to your places!"
"And when they don't get back, officers
with guns shoot them down, club them and try
every brute force to cow and subdue them. But
they won't be cowed. They are slaves now
but they won't stay slaves. Thank God, the
labor laws of this country are waking up.
Don't understand me as screaming rabble
for bloody revolution. It does not necessarily
mean that. But it does mean that in some ef-
fective way the awakened workers are going
down to show their strength and to show the
master and grind them down. For all we
know."

"The rapidly rising cost of living is fast be-
coming unbearable, not only to the \$1 and a
day man, but to the so-called middle-class
folk as well."

Cannot Go On.

"The gradually developed attitude of master
to slave has recently become more pronounced.
Bayonne is a concrete evidence of it. It can-
not go on. General education has raised the
standard of intelligence too high in this
country to permit that."

"Bayonne is not a flash in the pan. It is a
flare from the steady fire smoldering under-
neath."

"The purchasing value of labor's none too
numerous dollars is going down every day with
the going up of prices."

"Pay is not going up in proportion."
There is a distinct feeling of unrest all over
the country as a result of these facts. Times
are getting harder every day. The workers are
exceeding rich. I hope the Bayonne strike will
be settled quickly and with no more blood-
shed. I don't think any imaginary deadline
can keep me from lending what aid I can to
settle it. I'm going to see about that at once."

THE COAL MINER'S DREAM.

By CHARLES G. GIRELIUS.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR HILL EDITION.

The Joe Hill Memorial Edition of the In-
dustrial Worker has been given a number of
great boosts during the past week. All lo-
cals from which the Industrial Worker has
so far heard have doubled their orders. Some
locals have done far better than this. The
Salt Lake Local is going to take ten times as
many copies of this special as of the regular
issue.

The Spokane locals have ordered 1,600 co-
pies of the Joe Hill edition of the local.
Seattle will use 2,000 copies. Many mem-
bers of the I. W. W. have already sent in their
orders for big quantities of this issue. This
is, as one member expressed it, "merely a do-
nation for propaganda."—The best possible
propaganda.

The Industrial Worker can handle many
more such orders as the more copies go into
the hands of the workers the more worth-
while the publication of this issue will be—
the more fitting name for the greatest
fighter in the history of the labor movement.

The probability for the sale of an issue of
over 20,000 at the present time looks good.
This will mean an army of probably 40,000
workers who will read the issue and under-
stand what the aims, objects and fighting
spirit of the I. W. W. stands for. Is not this
worth all the effort and time the issue de-
mands, not alone from the industrial worker,
but from all live-wires in the organization?

The Joe Hill Memorial Edition of the In-
dustrial Worker will be a surprise to the
membership. We do not want to spoil this
surprise by making too many announcements.
This issue will sell at 24 cents a copy, in
bundles of 10 or more. All orders should be
sent in as soon as possible, and at the latest
by November 10th.

ROTTEN WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

OCEANSIDE, Cal.—There is work being
done here on the Talbrook Branch of the
Santa Fe Railroad. Sharp and Andrews are
the head contractors. The camps are unan-
itary and the men are only paid \$2.25 a day
with a deduction of 75 cents a day for board.
The workers are almost all Mexicans. The
foremen call themselves white men, but they
are only short white men for the bosses.

FREE WORKERS FOR PRISONERS.

The "Industrial Worker" has received a
letter from one of the inmates of the Walla
Walla penitentiary, asking for I. W. W. lit-
erature. He has been placed on the subscrip-
tion list. The same will be done with
other members of the working class held in
the penitentiary if they write the "Industrial
Worker." In many penitentiaries the workers
imprisoned are not allowed to read the I. W.
W. papers. It would be bad for their morals
and disastrous for the big crooks on the out-
side, who can afford to hire a lawyer, buy a
judge, and, if they are crooked and rich
enough, a government.

KIRKPATRICK TO LECTURE IN SEATTLE

George R. Kirkpatrick, Socialist candidate
for vice-president of the United States, will
speak in Seattle next Sunday evening at
Dreadnought Hall.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has been campaigning
throughout the United States, visiting every
state and large city.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is one of the most notable
authors and speakers on the American Con-
tinent and known as the foremost anti-mil-
itarist in the United States. His book, "War
—What For?," has sent a thrill through the
nation and has achieved a popularity un-
equalled by any other book opposed to war.
W. papers. It would be bad for their morals
and disastrous for the big crooks on the out-
side, who can afford to hire a lawyer, buy a
judge, and, if they are crooked and rich
enough, a government.

James Doyle is jailed in Minot, N. D., on
a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He
wishes all fellow workers who know about this
case to write W. T. Neff, Box 176, Minne-
apolis, as the officers in Minot are trying to
frame up on him with the idea of breaking
even with the I. W. W.

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PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class
have nothing in common. There can be no
peace so long as hunger and want are found
among millions of the working people and
the few, who make up the employing class,
have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must
go on until the workers of the world orga-
nize as a class, take possession of the earth
and the machinery of production, and abol-
ish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the manage-
ment of industries into fewer and fewer
hands makes the trade unions unable to
cope with the ever growing power of the
employing class. The trade unions foster a
state of affairs which allow one set of
workers to be pitted against another set of
workers in the same industry, thereby help-
ing defeat one another in wage wars. More-
over, the trade unions aid the employing
class to mislead the workers into the belief
that the working class have interests in
common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the
interests of the working class upheld only by
an organization formed in such a way that
all its members in any one industry, or in
all industries, if necessary, cease work when-
ever a strike or lockout is on in any de-
partment thereof, thus making an injury to
one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair
day's wage for a fair day's work," we must
inscribe on our banner the revolutionary
watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."
It is the historic mission of the working
class to do away with capitalism. The army
of production must be organized, not only
for the every day struggle with capitalists
but also to carry on the struggle when cap-
italism shall have been overthrown. By or-
ganizing industrially we are forming the
structure of the new society within the shell
of the old.

DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!

Every subscriber will find a number
opposite the name on the mailing label per-
per or tag. Watch that number. It
designates the last issue of the "Indus-
trial Worker" you will get if you do not
renew.

This is issue No. 28.

How many copies of the Special Joe Hill
Edition can you give away towards the edu-
cation of the workers? Many of the fol-
lowers have already sent in their orders.
What are you doing?

Subscribe to the Industrial Worker. Get
others to subscribe. This is one of the best
ways to educate the working class.

There is mail at Local 113, Denver, for
John Edstrom.

The I. W. W. Press

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(The Voice of the Workers)
Lithuanian, Weekly, \$1.50 per year.
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If there is no delegate in your camp,
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The Forest and Lumber Workers of
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Read the Industrial Worker for
logging news!

VIOLENCE IS LEGAL FOR BOSSES; ILLEGAL FOR WORKERS; WHY?

MITCHELL SUFFERING FOR MISDEEDS

Now, win the corn is ready to husk, there is nobody there to do it, and what makes it worse, nobody will go there no matter what the inducement. Farmers are paying local restaurant men \$1.00 and more per head to get corn pickers—and then cannot get them. Mitchell does not need many extra men any time but they cannot get the few they need. They started persecution on purpose to scare the I. W. W. away from Mitchell, but so far have only succeeded in scaring the unorganized.

The result of Mitchells' activities seems to be more I. W. W.s instead of less. They have cleared the ground of all the slaves who are without a backbone and left themselves at the mercy of the I. W. W. We have lots to thank our friends the enemy for, as without them we would find it a hard matter to get some plans developed.

The authorities at Webster, S. D. are talking of moving McNeely and Wetmore to Sioux Falls penitentiary for safe keeping, as they claim some of the officers have been receiving "threatening letters" and they are afraid somebody will try to get them out of jail there. The real reason they want to move

them is that they have found they have "lemon" on their hands. They are doing everything that they can to make it hard for the defense.

—E. W. Latchem

ORGANIZATION STRONG ON IRAQ

I had the pleasure of interviewing Fellow Worker Laucki, the other day, when

visited Seattle. Laucki is one of the editors of the Finnish paper "Sosialisti," which has done such yeoman service in the Mesaba Range strike. He is fresh from the Iron Range and has come across the country on a special

"Very good!" said he. "We have several

thousand members among the miners, more are joining. In certain places the I. W. W. has what amounts to control. If a new man comes to work, he is asked to produce an I. W. W. card. If he hasn't got

"Very different to what they were before the strike," said Lomax. "In fact—"

them have been afraid to come down in the mine. There's no more buying of cigars and drinks for captains, now. Some of our Montenegrins have been muscling up on

things are different now, since the strike and they'll never fall back again into the old slave attitude. In one mine about forty or fifty sturdy Austrians, Finns and Italians

walked up to the mine captain before going to work. The leader said: 'You looka be you 'gotta behave now, 'cause we gotta somethin' you no like. Somethin' smell pretty bad to you.' The leader said: 'You looka be you 'gotta behave now, 'cause we gotta somethin' you no like. Somethin' smell pretty bad to you.'

his red I. W. W. card, held it about half an inch from the captain's nose and said: "No, you smella dat. Smell pretty bad to you huh? But smell pretty good to us!"

Laucki stated that there was a great mood among the Finnish workers towards the W. W. They were sickening of the futility of political action and were coming into the W. W. in many parts of the country.

W. W. local in Missoula. So Missoula will be on the map pretty soon.

Finns Becoming Industrial Unionists.
"All through the Middle West and the West," said Laucki, "the Finns are realizing the necessity of the One Big Union. In Min-

Minnesota and Michigan they are showing signs of joining en masse. They have transformed their erstwhile Finnish Socialist Locals into Finnish Workingmen's Clubs and the met-

clubs for social and educational purposes. A referendum is now out among the Finns to make "Sosialisti" a purely direct action paper instead of a "two-wing" sheet.

I was glad to meet Laucki. He cheered me up.

—Charles Ashleigh

BIG A. W. O. SMOKER.
 "The A. W. O. of the I. W. W. will stage their Monster Semi-Annual Smoker, Thursday, November 2, at 8:00 p. m., at the Grand Opera House."

Dance Palace, South 5th Str., between 3rd and 4th Aves. So. Admission 25c. Refreshments served free. "The Jungles from Real Life" will be presented by the dramatic talent of the

L. H. GOLDSTEIN,
Chairman of Entertainment Committee.
Minneapolis, Minn. Oct. 24, 1916.

WANTED:—Address of James Phillips, a matter of importance to the organization. James Baker, Box 1776, Minneapolis, Minn.
